Old Times. Editors Democrat:-Having access lately to the old musty papers of the late Isaac Campbell, I there found a list of the Jury that found Wm. Neal guilty of murder in Mecklenburg county, and if I am not mistaken the first man that was hanged in this county. And having a kind of mania for old writings, I would like to see it published for the benefit of others, and I know some of the sons of the jury are living yet. The following

are the names of the jurymen: Wm. Springs, Philemon Morris, James Bonds, James Black, James Spratt, Thos. Spratt, Wm. Gilmer, James Clark, Thos. Hoover, Andrew Grier, John Wilson and Isaac Campbell. JANE WALLACE. Mecklenburg county, Sept. 7, 1887.

Weather Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The following is the weather crop bulletin of the signal office for the week ending Sept. 3d:

Temperature-The weather has been colder than usual in the lake region, Ohio Valley, Southern Atlantic States, and unusually cold from Maryland southward to region of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, the daily average temperature ranged from six to nine degrees below the normal. In the region west of the Miseissippi River, the temperature has been normal or slightly above. The daily average temperature for the season, from January 1st to September 3d, very generally differs less than one degree from the normal in all districts, excepting that for Missouri, and from Central Dakota southward over the western portions of Nebraska and Kansas it varies from one to two degrees above the normal, and along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts, from one to two degrees below, three degrees below.

Rainfall .- During the week the rainfall has been slightly in excess from Eastern Texas northward to the Missouri Valley, in Florida and the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley, and in other sections there has been a slight deficiency amounting to about one inch in the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States. The deficiency for the season continues month from Eastern Texas northward to in a land like this. the Missouri Valley, in the northern portion of Illinois, southern portion of Wisconsin and from Virginia to northern Georgia. Less than 50 per cent of the usual rainfall has been reported from lower Mississippi Valley, Central Alabama and Southern Illinois and the greater portion of Ohio. Frosts occurred in Central Michigan Aug. 30th and 31st.

Burning of a London Theatre.

Several Lives Lost. London, Sept. 6 .- During the performance of the "Romana Rye," in a theatre last evening, the building was discovered to be on fire. The audience became panic stricken and made a frantic rush for the exits, in spite of the heroic efforts of the attaches to re-assure them and induce them to go out quietly. The occupants of the pit engaged in an awful struggle for egress in the various aisles. Men and women were deliberately knocked down and tramped upon by those behind them and hundreds of persons were almost entirely denuded in the terrible fight for life. The pit was finally cleared, but a large number of persons in that portion of the house were seriously injured. From the gallery there was only one narrow exit involving the descent of a rather long flight of stairs, and here an indescribable scene of terror and slaughter ensued. The rush for the stairs was terrific and in a moment the entire passage was blocked those persons who kept their feet being supported by a solid mass of prostrated humanity line shricks, groans and curses of the imprisoned and the trampled, the wounded and the dying, were perfectly heart rending but there was no relief. and in a moment scores of men and wo men were either suffocated to death or killed by being trodden upon. A fire es cape was at last brought to one of the gallery windows, and through this medium the pressure was relieved and a great many persons were lowered to the street. As soon as the house had been cleared of the living, the work of removing the dead, and 60 bodies were taken out by means of the fire escape. The wounded were conveyed to the hospital. The total number of lives lost is estimated at 100.

LATER.-The stair case, which was the loss of life last night, was found to be out an excellent article. packed with bodies. Scores were found while those on the stairs and jammed to- survey of the Cumberland Gap Railroad, condition with the stair case before them crowded with an immovable mass and There are terrible scenes about the ruins veys he will select the best route and will to-day, bereaved people seeking their tify in the charred remains of human bod- his company, which is a free lance, ready The victims were mostly working people who had occupied seats in the fatal galphans by the terrible holocaust is exceptionally large. Several bodies were burned to nothing but a small cinder, making identification impossible. Sixty of those at the lowest estimate.

you a promise: When I get to be a big preacher, and am accidentally forced to turn my back on him and bury my face in my hands, and act like I was ashamed. or felt that I could do so much better. But I'm going to look him square in the face and say "Amen"-"Whoop him up!" as old Brother J. B., of our Conference, would say. I have known a big preacher to do great hurt that way. He may not cap fits may wear it .- T. B. Malone.

Mr Thos. Hemby, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Vance township, Union county, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr Cicero Wilson, on Monday night after a lingering illness. Mr Hemby was the father of Mr W. S. Hemby, proprietor of the Charlotte Chronicle. He leaves many relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn

Reports from the counties in the Newbern section are to the effect that the rice crop is not greatly injured, and that there had been several attempts at united only one-fifth to one-third of the corn action by some of the Governors, and as crop is ruined by the rains and floods.

Our young friend and townsman, Richard Whitehead, M. D., was tendered and has accepted the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the medical Department of the University of Virginia .-Salisbury Watchman.

We learn from a gentleman who keeps up with all mining matters that the Sam Christian gold mine in Montgomery county, which was bought a few weeks ago for \$150,000, sold on the 17th ult. for about \$1,000,000. This is the highest price ever paid for a gold mine in North Carolina. - Concord Times.

We nominate for historian of the State that cultured and scholarly master Georgia and Alabama. In the tobacco of the English tongue, Dr. A. W. Mangum of the University .- Rocky Mount Phoenix.

> Gen. R. F. Hoke and Maj. Jno. C. Winder of this city, with Mr Geo. Richards of New Hampshire, have formed a company and incorporated it as the Lincoln Lithia Water Company with a capital stock of \$10,000. These springs are near Lincolnton this State. They have recently been made known to the public and visitors and users of the water declare it to be superior to any other Lithia water in the world .- Raleigh Observer.

THE COLLEGES .- There are now 175 students enrolled at the State University. and along Lake Superior, from two to This is a gain of 25 over last year at the same date. The indications are that there will be an attendance of between 220 and 240 this year. At Wake Forest there are already over 150 students, with additions being made every day, This is a gain of 11 over the attendance of any year since the foundation of the institution at the

If most sections of the State the crops are superb. The people generally large in the lower Mississippi Valley and feel lifted up. The prospects are for such portions of Illinois and Iowa, exceeding a harvest as has not been known in years. ten inches-over one hundred per cent of We should be grateful accordingly and the usual amount of rainfall in the past appreciative of the blessedness of living

> Alexander Sloan, the negro who killed young Freeze in Rowan county with a razor some months ago, has been taken to the insane asylum at Goldsboro. For three weeks he has sat up in the noor of his cell day and night, ceaselessly teariog at the floor with his hands. He was completely terror-stricken before becom-

[The same old tale.]

MORE MAIL FACILITIES.-A movement is on foot, started by a prominent commission house in this city, looking to the establishment of a night way mail on the Carolina Central Railroad in addition to the day mail now in existence. A petition to the Postmaster General was circulated to-day and extensively signed here, and blank copies have been sent to various points on the road, suggesting that the people there sign it also. The mail asked for is a matter of great importance to the business interests of this city, as well as those of residents along the line between this city and Charlotte, and we believe that it will be established .- Wilmington Review. [It ought to be established immediately, for

ROWAN SUPERIOR COURT .- The business in Rowan court was finished Monday afternoon of the second week. The negro Alex. Sloan, who killed Mr M. V. Freeze, about a year ago, and who was convicted. appealed, but failed to get a new trial, and was to have been re-sentenced at this court, pleaded insanity, established the plea before a jury and was ordered to be committed to the Goldsboro Asylum. An old darkey was sent to the penitentiary eight years for attempt at arson. Jesse Julian and the negro whom he knocked down with a rock at the Salisbury depot last week because the negro had stepped on his dog and then "sassed" him, were both sent to jail. John W. Kerr, who had "stumped" his toe on a Salisbury sidewalk and had fallen down and injured his leg, sued the town for \$3,000 damages, but the town gained the case. - Statesville

The reports on the crop of sugar cane in the State show it to be the largest in twenty years. Many people are returnonly exit from the gallery in the Exter ing to the old methods of making molasses, Theatre that burned with such terrible and recent inventions enable them to turn

THE RAILROAD SURVEY HAS BEGUN.at the head of the stairs roasted to death, Mai. J. W. Wilson, having completed a gether in a mass at the foot were suffoca- with a tunnel under the Gap only 3,700 ed. There was such a frantic rush made | teet long, came to Shelby on Monday, and for this single means of escape that the passage was quickly blockaded and no from Fallston via Cleveland Mills neighone able to move, and so in this helpless | borhood, Ward's Gap to Morganton and Crapberry, for the new railroad. Then he will survey the route beyond the river the raging flames at their backs, the vic- via Lucas Ford Route and near the center tims were literally roasted to death. of Cleveland. After three tentative surbe ready to begin grading in November dead, crying, mourning and wandering according to contract. He says neither about in a helpless manner trying to iden- the 2C's or 3C's has any connection with ies some semblance to their loved ones. to co-operate with either. - Shelby Aurora.

At the annual meeting of the lery. In many cases fathers and mothers American Institute of Christian Philosoboth perished and the number made or phy held at Asbury Park, N. J., last week, Dr. Kemp P. Battle, president of the State University, was elected Vice-President for North Carolina.

RESIGNED.-Dr. Eugene Grissom has taken to the hospital are seriously injured | tendered to the Governor his resignation and many of them will probably die. The as Surgeon-General of the North Carolina number of deaths is mounting upward | State Guard. The resignation has not and it is feared now that it will reach 140 been accepted and the Governor speaks as ing number of delegates sent by the though he will accept it with regret if he does so at all. There are none who could Messrs Editors, I want to make fill the responsible position with greater ability, and no one in the world who could look handsomer or impress a company or hear a little preacher preach, I will not army more favorably than the genial and brilliant Dr. Grissom. - Raleigh Observer.

Two magistrates have been indicted in Chatham county for practicing law. The penalty is a fine not less than \$200 and removal from office.

recently returned from New York, where, Congress was the judge of its own powers mean to do any harm. I have no idea he as representative of the Executive of North | and could negative State laws, and could does. But he nevertheless does harm. Carolina, he had been in conference with use force to coerce a State. The changes It may be "just his way," but I tell you representatives of other States to arrange thus proposed by the Virginia plan were "it's a mighty poor way." Whom the a satisfactory system of Inter-State extra- extreme. The Union was no longer to

How the Constitution of the United | Confederation of separate Sovereignties, | myself from animadverting on the report States was adopted in 1787.

Information for Young People as well

Interesting article from the Raleigh Observer. The proposed celebration at Philadelphia on the 15th of September, in commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution naturally leads to a consideration of the process by which that instrument was evolved.

While the Colonies were still depen dencies of the Crown of Great Britain far bick as 1754 at a Congress held at Albauy, it was unanimously resolved that there should be a Union of the Colonies and Articles of Union were drafted, which however, the King negatived by with holding his consent.

When oppressive measures were inau gurated in 1765, associations were formed for co-operation throughout the Colonies and in 1774 the proposition of twenty years before took shape and the Continen tal Congress assembled, whose authority, though not sanctioned by law, was acknowledged in every Colony. In 1776 this body declared the Colonies to be separated from Great Britain, and that they were sovereign and independent States; and immediately thereafter it began to prepare Articles of Confederation, which were submitted in November, 1777, to the several States for their ratification. Most of the States speedily accepted the proposed terms of Union, but Maryland held off until the Revolutionary War was approaching its close, and it was not until March 1, 1781, that her delegater, being so authorized, signed the articles. Congress being then in session the Articles took effect the next day, and on March 2, 1781, the first sanctioned Government was established for the United States.

When these articles were under discus sion in 1776 the subject of a representation was a disturbing question. The small States insisted on a Confederation in which each State should have one vote but the larger ones tavored ignoring State equality and fixing representation on the basis of population. A Union of some sort was indispensable and because the small States declared that they would never assent to Union on any other terms the oth ers yielded the point and a Confederation of the States was agreed on, allowing, as had always been the practice, one vote to each of the States, without regard to population or imperance. The Union so established was to be perpetual, and no other State could be admitted except by unanimous consent.

All powers delegated were vested in Congress, which, as before, was a single body, and which appointed a committee to sit during recess, with one of its members to preside and appointed all other officers and conducted the administration of affairs. Most of the clauses conferring powers on the general government and restraining State action found in the present Constitution, are but reproductions from the old Articles of Confederation. But Congress could neither levy taxes nor regulate Commerce. To provide a revenue it could only notify the States to pay their quotas according to some plan of assessment. Serious embarrassment resulted, and it early appeared to be necessary to vest Congress with additional powers, and several unsuccersful efforts were made to that end.

Finally, in 1785 Virginia set on foot propositions looking to an amendment of the Articles in regard to Commerce. Commissioners met at Annapolis in September, the following year, and recommended the appointment of other Commissioners by every State to devise amendments; and Congress thereupon recommended to the States that a Convention be held for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting such alterations and provisions as should when agreed to, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the government and the preservation of the Union.

Pursuant thereto the Convention met in Philadelphia in May, 1787. Rhode Island alone omitted to send delegates. But the New Hampshire delegates were very tardy in arriving, and before the session was half over two of the New York delegates returned home, leaving only one present, and under the rules that State thus lost its vote. North Carolina was represented by Martin, Davie, Spaight, Blount and Williamson. Washington was chosen to preside.

The first set of resolutions offered came from Virginia, and were introduced by Edmund Randolph. They looked towards the overthrow of the Confederation of the States and the establishment of a national government instead.

They provided "that the right of suffrage in the national legislature ought to be proportioned to the quotas of contribution or to the number of free inhabitants": "that the national legislature ought to consist of two branches;" "that the members of the first brauch of the national legislature ought to be elected by the people of the several States": "that the members of the second branch ought to be elected by those of the first out of a proper number of persons neminated by the individual legislatures; that the national legislature ought to be empowered to legislate in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent; to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening in the opinion of the national legislature the articles of Union, and to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfill its duty under the Articles thereof; that a national executive be instituted to be chosen by the national legislature, and that new States should be admitted without requiring unanimous consent."

Such were some of the provisions of the egation seemed to have had much at heart. It proposed great changes in the form of government. The Federal system was to give place to a national government. The word national was written

with a big N all over it. Congress had been composed of a vary-States, but each State, without regard to the number of its delegates, had but one vote. Thus State equality was the fundamental principle of the Confederation, Now Virginia came forward with a plan that removed the last vestige of State equality. Representation was to be based on population; the people, not the State legislatures, were to elect the representatives, and these in turn were to elect the Senators, who likewise were to be apportioned on the basis of population. Attorney General Davidson has two houses were to choose the President.

there was to arise a National Republic from which the idea of State equality was entirely eliminated. Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, then one of the largest States, offered a set of similar resolutions. true and real interest, and I hope that the To test the sentiment of the convention. Randolph proposed a resolution that "a national government ought to be established consisting of a supreme legislative, judiciary and executive." The voice of Virginia so early in the session was potent. The great States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, along with Delaware, voted for the resolution; New York was divided, and Connecticut stood alone in opposition. The other small States were not present.

A resolve that the President should be chosen by the national legislature to serve for seven years passed with only two States in the negative.

The convention, however, rejected the provisions of the Virginia Plan in regard to the election of Senators by the National House of Representatives, and resolved that "the second branch of the National Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual legislatures." Then came up the vexed question of representation that had been agitated in 1776. What vote should the several States have in Congress? What should be their power and influence? Should the Union be one of equal States or should their power be in proportion to population and importance? Should the smaller States retain or surrender their right to check the aggrandizement of the larger States at the expense of the weaker commonwealths? Should the new Union be a Confederation of States or should the States be merged in a national government? This was a most important matter and elicited warm and acimonious debate. The small States sgain as in 1776 protested against being deprived of equal representation; but the larger States were heedless of remonstrance and pursued their course with a strong hand. On June 11th it was resolved that the representation in the first branch should not be according to the old rule of State equality, but according to some equitable ratio of representation, On this proposition seven -tates voted affirmatively. New York, regarding her-self as one of the smaller States, voted with New Jersey and Delaware in the negative. Maryland was divided. same question arose with intensified interest in regard to the Senate, when the proposition was made that the right of sufrage in the Senate should be according to the rule established for the House. At first the larger States were successful, They carried their point despite the remonstrances of the weaker commonvealths. Pennsylvania, Massachusette, Georgia voted aye. Delaware, New Jer-

Rhode Island were not present. But the opponents of the new system were not tamely submissive. They had been reinforced by the arrival of Luther Martin of Maryland, and others, and qui etly prepared for a strong effort to obtain saleguards for the weaker States. On the 15th of June they offered through Patter son of New Jersey, a set of resolutions that embodied their views. These did not propose the overthrow of the Contederation but only the enlargement of its powers with provision for a President and Supreme Court, leaving the Union federal in all essentials with each State casting a single vote in Congress. A hot debate was precipitated. In the mid-t of this warm and earnest discussion, when delegates passionately insisted that the preservation of liberty was entirely dependent on the preservation of State equality, Alexander Hamilton, who was not in harmony with the other delegates from New York, brought forward his plan providing for a consolidated government, with a Supreme Congress; the assembly to be elected by the people; the Senate to be elected by electors chosen in districts for the purpose, and to hold for life or good behaviour; the President to be similarly chosen for life; the governors of the States to be appointed by the general government and to have a negaive on all laws passed by the State legis-

York voted no. New Hampshire and

This proposition of Hamilton's in effect set an elective monarchy, and reduced the States to mere satrapies. The issue was thus fairly joined between the adherents ratification. of the several systems, and the factions grew bitter as time passed. Hamilton had but few supporters for his consolidated nation, while the federal party, advocating the ideas enunciated by Patterson, was also in the minerity.

But the Federal party became more zealous and earnest as they were pressed to the wall. It was declared that the smaller States would never yield their right to have an equal representation in Congress, and Bedford of Delaware, avowed that "the smaller States if turned adrift by their sisters would look for some foreign State to take them by the hand." Passionate remonstrance begat asperity and much heat and temper were displayed. But yet the larger States, under the lead of Virginia, stood firm in their determination to obtain inequality of representation in both Houses of Congress, and Georgia, which although a small State hoped because of her vast territory to become in time more considerable, at first sided with them, and gave that party the majority. At length, however, on the 2d of July, the question was brought up anew and one of the Georgia | the Chinese thus treated that celebrated delegates changed his vote or was absent. so that Georgia stood divided. A deadlock was the consequence. The vote stood five to five with Georgia divided. New York led the smaller States and was immovable. Nothing could be done. The convention was about to end in failure unless the larger States would abate their Virginia Plan, a plan that the Virginia demand. Unwilling to break up without that it is constructed upon approved principles, delegation seemed to have had much at result, the convention referred the matters at issue to a grand committee com. It has been thoroughly tested and found simple posed of one from each State.

on that committee. An agreement was is no choking reached that in the first branch representation should be according to population. and that all bills for raising or appropriating money should originate in that amended in the second branch; and segondly, that in the other branch, each State should have an equal vote. There were thus concessions made on both

By the compromise, the small States abated their claim to equal representation in both houses, and the larger States vielded their claim to representation in proportion to population in the Senate in consideration of the proviso that the Senate should have no power to alter or amend a money bill. The result reached in the committee was very distasteful to the larger States.

Mr Madison was evidently much put consist of equal States, but in lieu of a lout. He said very petulantly: "I restrain

from the respect I bear to the members of the committee. I must contess I see noth-The influence of one man in a coming but concession in it. * * The smaller States I hope will at last see their

warmth of the gentleman from Delaware will never induce him to yield to his own suggestion from seeking foreign aid." On the question whether this compro mise should be accepted by the adoption of the proviso as to money bills, North Carolina voted with the small States affirmatively, making five on that side: Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina remained obstinate, and Massachusetts, New York and Georgia divided. Yet, although only five States voted for the measure, under the rules the question was declared carried. It was the first victory for the weaker communities. On the next day, when the subject of equal

emall States again giving them the ma-Virginia, Pennsylvania and South Carolina continued firm in opposition while Massachusetts and Georgia remained di-

representation in the Senate came up

North Carolina again voted with the

Thus it was that North Carolina by throwing her voice in favor of an equal representation in the Senate broke the dead-lock and rendered in possible for the Constitution to be framed. For her action posterity has every reason to be thankful. It restored in a vital point the Federal system based on State equality. It preserved the integrity of the States. It perpetuated the dogma of State's Rights, and set the keystone in the arch which has supported the liberties of this country and will sustain them until the fabric of our government crumbles beneath the accumulations of distant centuries. But it was a wide departure from the Virginia Plan, and utterly reugnant to the aims, expectations and purposes of those who were for erecting a national system without regard to State equality. Indeed, Ed-mund Randolph refused to sign the instrument agreed on, stating as chief among his objections the provisions it made for an equality of suffrage

This memorable vote of North Carolina turned the tide which had been surging so violently towards a national system, and the great States. again defeated in their purpose, no longer insist-ed with vigor on a Constitution without safeguards for their weaker sisters.

But if the compromise was not agreeable to the lelegates from the great States it was still far rom satisfactory to some of those on the other

It was at this juncture that the majority of the New York delegates, not content with the result, withdrew and returned to their homes, leaving Alexander Hamilton alone in attendance from that State; but under the rules of the convention minority of a delegation could not cast its vote, and so after July 6th, New York did not vote in the convention.

On the 26th of July, the general propositions adopted were referred to a committee of five to report a Constitution in conformity therewith They reported the first draft on August 6th. In it was a provision that "the importation of such Pierson. If a chosen thund-rbolt had persons as the several States shall think proper to struck Gorbam, he could not have been Virginia, North and South Carolina, and provision that "no navigation act shall be passed Connecticut, Maryland and New of each House," The last of these clauses was distasteful to Massachusetts, who wished it omitted, her policy being to have Congress pass a navigation act protecting her ships from the competition of foreign bottoms, while the interest of the Middle States was just the reverse. The first clause was repugnant to all the States north of the Carolinas. Its object was the importation of slaves, and Georgia and South Carolina declared they would not agree to any Constitution that did not allow that right. When this clause was reached, an amendment was proposed, inserting the word "free" before "persons," which at once alarmed the South Carolina delegation. The convention was adjourned and the next morning the two clauses were referred to a committee o one from each State, and it is said that a logrolling combination between Massachusetts and South Carolina was arranged by which their respective wishes were finally consummated Slaves were allowed by the joint vote of the New England and Southern States (except Virginia) to be admitted until 1808, and by the aid of South Carolina all restrictions on the power of Congress to regulate commerce were removed Thus the chief sectional difficulties in the way of union were compromised and avoided in the convention, and as the session came towards it close a similar spirit of concession led to the removal of some of the national features and the substitution of ideas more consonant with

and when they reported, four days later, the instrument, and strange to say the advocates of

As adopted the constitution began, "We, the people of Massachusetts, Connecticut, etc.," since it was to go into effect on the ratification of any nine States, that style had to be abandoned and the form "We, the people of the United States," was substituted by the committee. On Saturday, the 15th of September, the last vote was taken, and the Constitution was agreed to by all the States present. On Monday, the 17th, it was signed and transmitted to Congress, by whom it was submitted to the several States for The proposition to replace the Confederation

of States by a government so differently constituted aroused great opposition in every State, but the necessity of Union was so urgent that eventually the advocates of the new government were successful in every quarter. To indicate how high party feeling ran we may mention that Hamilton, who had signed the draught reported by the convention to Congress, was denounced for that act throughout New York as a traitor to his State. On September 13th, 1788, Congress having been notified of its ratification by nine States, declared the new constitution in force between them, and ordered an election for Presidential electors to be held in January, 1789, and that the electors should in February choose a President. Washington was chosen and was inaugurated on April 30th. North Carolina and Rhode Island had not then adopted the Constitution and consequently did not vote in that elec-

"H. J. W. D," writes from the White Sulphur to the New York Times as

"Out in Colorado when they desire to stay the morning song of the melodious jackass they tie a rock to his tail."

If "H. J. W. D." will read Father Huc's Book of Travels in China he will find that traveler's donkey forty years ago.

Attention! COTTON GINNERS. Smith Improved Gins, Feeders & Condensers.

We have the Agency for this Gin, and can say in construction, light draught, cleans seed well and makes a fine sample. An improved attach-Mr Davie represented North Carolina ment, prevents the roll from breaking and there

We have also the Agency for the VAN WIN-KLE GINS, FEEDERS AND (ONDENSERS. Improvements have also been added to this Gin, and parties now using the "Van Winkle" can testify as to its merits here in this vicinity. Parbranch and should not be altered or ties who think of buying Ginning Outfits should not fail to examine the "Smith" and "Van Winkle" Gin before making a trade.

We are also stocked with a full line of Imple ments of all kinds TENNESSEE WAGONS reduced in price to meet any figures on same class of Wagons.

A stock of Buggies, Spring Wagons Harness, &c., on hand, which will be sold to meet any price for like goods in quality. Choice New Seeds in Season. Call and examine our stock of Goods. We intend to meet any competition that is fair and

Bring us Wool to be manufactured and see samples of Goods made by Gwynn, Harper & Co. J. G. SHANNONHOUSE & CO., Implement and Seed House.

The lone Man Power. From the Elizabeth City Economist.

munity is something phenomenal. Peter, poor hermit, with nothing but will-force and enthusiasm, brought on the Crusades which formed the most brilliant and bloody period in European history. One distinguished lawyer in a community will train by his example a generation of younger men emulous of distinction at the bar. A money-getter, a man of wealth in a community will train a generation to the love of money and the ambition of accumulation. So with other classes of distinction. A man who acquires distinction in community becomes an unconscious educator of an unconscious generation of men who are touched by the contagion of his example and thus acquire a momentum of which they know not the original motor. In the olden time at the University the Newbern boys always bore off the victory in competition with their boyish peers because Stanly and Gaston had fired their hearts with the love of honor and distinction. They were all familiar with their competitive triumphs at the bar and their wordy thrusts were at their finger tips. Cicero Hawks and John Backhouse, and before them Charles Speight were made orators and disputants by wirnessing Stauley and Gaston's gladiatorial combats in the court room when they were boys. The elder Judge Iredell of the Supreme Court of the United States, created a homage for the judicial bench in Edenton which yet lingers in that historic town. A bona fide Judge is a bigger man there than in any other part of North Carolina. And that feeling of respect pervades all classes of the community. remember an il ustration. Somewhere in the torties Judge Pierson rode the Etenton circuit and Gorham was landlord of Hornablew's tavern, where the Bayview now stands. Gorham had the phrenological organs of fussiness, approbativeness and self-esteem large. He had been expecting the Judge during the day on Saturday from Gates court and had prepared himself for his reception by putting on his best clothes and steadying his nerves with an extra touch of red eye. Toward evening, a stranger, with an easy, nonchalant air, poorly dressed, walked in, soon approached the bar where Gorham was standing and called for a drink. Gorto which the stranger no lded affirm tive-Judge ain't it?" Just then a lawyer came in and approaching him addressed Judge Queen's Delight. Dr King's Vermituge.

ham enquired if he would have the best, ly. Having finished his drink, Gorham slapped him familiarly on the back saying : "Old fellow! that's good enough for the more alarmed, dumbfounded, mortified, frightened. It was some minutes before he could speak, when he yelled for his servants-"Big Foot, Black Sam, Little Jack come come, run, the Judge, come!" Gorham could never recover his equilibrium. He retired early and next morning did not make his appearance. Gorham

Curious Case.

An extraordinary case is reported from Berlin, which has been a subject of great interest among medical men in that city. At a meeting of the medical society, Prot. Mendel introduced a patient, a well-to-do mechanic, who regularly at 9 o'clock in the morning loses the power of speech and hearing, remaining a deaf mute until 6 o'clock the following morning. From 6 to 9 o'clock he hears and speaks as well as any body. This peculiar trouble showed itself first last year as a sequel to an epileptic attack. The patient, whose mental powers have not suffered, exhibits another curious anomaly. If a certain spot in the joint of the right hand is pressed, he is at once seized with convulsions; if a certain spot on the right upper arm is pressed, the convulsions instantly disappear. Prof. Mendel made this experiment twice be fore the assembled physicians. He was unable to give the cause of these abnormal conditions, but considered them related to the hysterico-epileptic manifestations sometimes seen in women. Their origin is probably to be sought in a temporary interruption of the nerve functions involved in the process of hearing and speaking. Prof. Mendel said that there was but one analogous case on record, but that he hoped to bring about a cure.

Arrival and Departure of Trains at Charlotte.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE AND ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE No. 50-Arrives at Charlotte from Richmond at

2:15 a. m. Leaves for Atlanta at 2:25 a m 1-Arrives at Charlotte from Atlanta at 5.05 a m. Leaves for Richmond at 5 15 a. m. No. 52-Arrives at Charlotte from Richmond a

12:35 p. m. Leaves for Atlanta at 1:00 p. m. No. 58-Arrives at Charlotte from Atlanta at 6:25 p. m. Leaves for Richmond at 6:45 p. m. CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA. Arrives from Columbia at 6:10 p. m.

Leaves for Columbia at 1:00 p. m. A., T. & O. Division. Arrives from Statesville at 10:45 a. m. Leaves for Statesvile at 6:35 p. m.

CAROLINA CENTRAL. Leaves Wilmington at 7:25 a m; arrives at Char Leaves Charlotte at 8:45 p m; arrives at Wilming-

Shelby Division of Carolina Central. Leaves Charlotte for Rutherfordton at 4:32 p. m Arrives at Rutherfordton at 9,10 p. m. Leave Rutherfordton at 7,15 a. m. Arrive at Charlotte at 11.50 a. m.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R. Passenger Train Leaves Hamlet 2:45 a m, arrives Leaves Raleigh at 7:00 p m, arrives at Hamlet

WESTERN N. C. RAILBOAD SCHEDULE. Issenger train leaves Salisbury 11 30 A. M., arthrough the grounds and within 100 feet of the grounds and within 100 feet of the grounds. rives at Asheville at 5 48 P. M , and at Paint

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY ROAD.

Leaves Greensboro 9:50 a. m. LeavesFayettesville 3.30 p.m; arrive at Bennettsville, S. C., 6:45, p. m. Leaves Bennettsville, S. C., 10:10 a. m; Leaves

Fayetteville 2:00 p. m., arrive at Greens-

French Brandy, A genuine imported article, for sale by

boro 7:25 p. m.

ogues. Give us a call.

W. M. WILSON & CO.

Surgical Instruments. To supply a need long felt by the Medical Profession of this section, we have now and will keep constantly in stock a full line of SURGI-CAL INSTRUMENTS, which we warrant, We are also prepared to give any and all discounts in any of the New York Instrument Cata-

> R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists, Springs' Corner

Comparative Cotton Statement The following is the comparative con-

statement for the week ending Sept. 24: Net receipts at all U. S. ports, 39,300
Total receipts to date, 15,509
Exports for the week, 33,259
Total exports to date, 16,423 Total exports to date, Stock at all U. S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,

Total Receipts at all American Popular since Sept. 1st, 1887.

The following are the total net recein of cotton at all United States sea per since September 1st, 1887: Galvena 4,186 bales, New Orleans 1,864, Moha 1,265, Savannah 4,252, Wilmington 311 Charleston 2,385, Norfolk 16, Brunswin 560, Port Royal 166, Pensacola 5 Total 15,509.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,216 667 bales, of which 615,469 are Amen can, against 1,097,297 and 703,597 m spectively last year; receipts from all is terior towns, 25,637; receipts from plants tions, 39,846.

MACON SCHOOL

Opens its 15th Session on the 1st of Sept For Circulars call upon R. E. Cochrane, Esq. No. 7, Tryon street.

W. A. BARRIER, F. P MATZ, Ph. D., BURWELL & DUNN

SELL At Lowest Market Prices.

Lewis' Pare White Lead. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. The Best Ready-Mixed Paint, all Colors and all size cans.

You can paint your buggy for one dollar, in the best style, with Carriage Black (and other colors) The best is sold by BURWELL & DUNN. Of Patent Medicines, we have all kinds-

he bottle, dozen and gross-at prices always a BURWELL & DUNN Dr. King's Blood and Liver Pills, Dr. King

BURWELL & DUNN. If you will give your horses, cows, hogs a poultry the Celebrated Kentucky Condition Por

ders, you will have no trouble. 25 cents p package. For sale by
BURWELL & DUNN Wholesale and Retail Druggists 37. Opposite Central Hol

NEW FALL GOODS

H. BARUCH'S.

Regulator of Low Prices. Best Inducements that can Possibly offered by any House in the State. I am selling Alamance at 6 cents per yard;

4-4 heavy Shirting at 6 cents per yard; 4-4 good Bleached at 6½ cents per yard: My Jeans at 25 cents per yard, has no equia the South: Complete line of Fall Prints at 41/2 cm Complete line of Dress Goods at prices an

H. BARUCH, Regulator of Low Price Aug. 26, 1887.

PIEDMONT SEMINARY,

Lincolnton, Lincoln Co., N. A School for both sexes. Wide awake and with the times. Thorough, practical and rel ble. Prepares for College or for Business. success of our pupils our best advertisem Location healthy. Of easy access by Railro Next session begins the last Wednesday August, 1887.

We want you to see a (ircular. Please s D. MATT. THOMPSON

H. Baruch Has inducements to offer, which can not equalled by the best Dry Goods Houses in

HE HAS Added greatly to his already large stock, and his recent trip to New York wought up 800 plus Stocks of Importers and Manufacture which enables him to sell many most seasons

Ridiculously Low Prices. Since I have taken hold of the Retail Ho formerly under the name of Wittkowky

Baruch, and withdrawn from the Whole business, I devote my entire time and attento the Retail only, and being a Cash Buyer thorough experience, I can, and will, alway

Which will be Appreciated

By all who look at my Goods and get my Qu See My Daily Displays! SEE MY DAILY BARGAINS!

See whether I don't lead in Low Prices. See my Stock and you will See the largest in the State. See my prices throughout my Store, and you w

acknowledge that H. Baruch Is the Regulator of Low Prices. I solicit Mail Orders and give the

prompt attention. H. BARUCH Charlotte, Pomona Hill Nurseries.

POMONA, N. C., Two and a half miles West of Greensboro, N.

rives at Asheville at 5 48 P. M., and at Paint Rock at 8.30 p. m.

Leaves Paint Rock at .0.55 a. m., and Asheville at 1 10 p. m, and arrives at Salisbury at 7.30 p. m

The proprietor has for many years visited leading Nurseries North and West, and responded with those of foreign countries, ering every fruit that was calculated to suit 9 South, both native and foreign. The reputation of Pomona Hill Nurseries is such that me agents going out from Greensboro, represent other nurseries, try to leave the impression they are representing these nurseries. Why

they do it? Let the public answer.

I have in stock growing (and can show yish the same) the largest and best stock of trees, it the same) the largest and best stock of free, eyer shown or seen in any two nurseries. North Capolina, congisting of Apple, Peach, Pe Cherry, Plum, Grape, Japanese Persimbly Japanese Plum, Apricots, Nectarine, Russ Apricot, Mulberry, Quinces, Small frub Strawberry, Raspberry, Currants, Pecans, Bi lish Walnuts, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Evergree Shade Traes, Rocas, &c.

Shade Trees, Roses, &c. Give your order to my authorized agent order direct from the Nursery. Correspondent solicited Descriptive Catalogues free to app cants. Address,

J. VAN. LINDLE Pomona, Guilford county,